Amusements.

ABBET'S THEATRE-S-King Henry VIII. ACADEMY OF MUSIC 2-8-In Old Kentucky.

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES-9 a. m. to 6 p. m. and
7:30 to 10 p. m. -Paintings.

AMERICAN THEATRE -8-The Prodical Daughter.

BIJOU THEATRE 2-8:15-A Parlor Match. BROADWAY THEATRE-S-Erminie.

CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL-10 a. m. to 6 p. m.-The
Living Christ.

CASINO-8:15-The Princess Nicotine. COLUMBUS THEATRE 2 8 Sport McAllister, DALY'S THEATRE 8:15 The Algerian.

DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-The Algerian.

DORE GALLERY, 53d-st. and 7th-ave.-Exhibition, 10
a, m. to 6 p. m.

EDEN MUSEE-2:30-S-World in Wax.

EMPIRE THEATRE-2-8:15-The Councillor's Wife.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-2-8:15-The Professor's Love Story.

GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-The Professor's Love Story.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE-11 p. m. to 11 p. m.-Ex. GRAND CENTRAL PALACE-11 a. m. to 11 p. m. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-S-Americans Abroad.

HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-2-8-The Woollen Stocking. HERMANN'S THEATRE-2-S-Vaudeville.
HOTT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-A Tem-

DEPERTAL MUSIC HALL-S-Vaudeville IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8:15-Der Vogelhaendlet. KOSTER & BIAL'S S-Vandeville. LYCEUM THEATRE 8:15-An American Duchers. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition. NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-S-Hamlet. NIBLO'S-8:35-Olaf. PALMER'S THEATRE-2-8:15-1492.

STANDARD THEATRE-2:15-8:30 Charley's Aunt. STAR THEATRE—8—The Three Guardsmen.

TATTERSALL'S, 15th-st., and 7th-ave.—2:30—8:15—Hagen-beck's Trained Animals.

TONY PASTOE'S THEATRE-S Vandeville.

14TH STREET THEATRE-2 S The Power of Gold.

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TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS Single

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rosinge prepair by the Tribune except that a 1 cent postage stamp be affixed to every copy of the Daily Sunday, or Semi-Weekly Tribune mailed for local delivery in New-York City. This postage must be paid by subscriber. Readers are better served by buying their Tribune from a newsdealer.

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BROOKLYN OFFICES.

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New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. WEDNESDAY, DÉCEMBER 6, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Italian Cabinet was completed by Signor Zanardelli. - M. Dupuy, the ex-Premier, was elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies, to succeed M. Casimir-Perier, now Prime Minister, - It is reported that Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will be asked in the House of Commons to give the details of Cashier May's transactions with the Bank of England. — Professor Tyndall is said to have died from an overdose of chloral. Emperor William is reported to be greatly incensed at the continued opposition to the proposed commercial treaties and to Chancellor von Caprivi personally.

Congress.-Both houses in session. Senate: The session was devoted mainly to a speech by Senator Dolph attacking the President's Hawaiian policy. - House: Debate

on the Bankruptcy bill was resumed. Domestic.-News from Hawaii was received by the Klickitat; Minister Willis is reported as saying that the whole Hawaiian question is abeyance, pending further instructions from Washington; the Corwin sailed from San Francisco with the instructions asked for. - Municipal elections were held in the cities of Massachusetts outside of Boston ==== At a late hour the settlement of the Lehigh Valley Railroad strike seemed probable. = A compromise has been reached in the Murphy will contest in San Francisco, by which Lady Wolseley receives a large share of her mother's estate. == A jury to try Coughlin for the murder of Dr. Cronin in Chicago has been secured. = A snowstorm prevailed over a large part of the territory east of the Alleghe-

City and Suburban.-N. J. Schloss & Co., manufacturers of and dealers in clothing, assigned, owing to thefts by their confidential === The Commissioners ordered the transfer of thirteen police captains among the various precincts. === The Rapid Transit Commission adopted an East Side route. === Important evidence against John Y. McKane was offered at the hearing in the contempt proceedings before Judge Barnard. - Traffic Broadway cable road was much impeded by two accidents. = Stocks dull and heavy, closing with few exceptions at the lowest prices. Atchison fell about two points on brisk selling for foreign account, but the movement was finally rniform. Final changes were declines of 1 per sent or more in the leading stocks. Sugar Reaning was the principal exception. Money unchanged at 161% on call.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Clearing by afternoon; slightly warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 30 degrees; lowest, 22; aver-

A general shake-up of police captains such as occurred yesterday is a virtual confession by their superiors that these officers have not been doing their duty. Commissioner MacLean's contention that if any captains had been derelict they should be put on trial is clearly based on sound common-sense. But his associates refused to take that view, and the transfers of a dozen captains followed. This is the Commissioners' answer in part to Dr. Parkhurst's charges of neglect of duty by the police. The transfers ought, at any rate, to serve as an effectual warning to the captains concerned.

A big clothing house in this city was sent to the wall yesterday, with liabilities of \$600,000, ns the result of the discovery that a trusted clerk and bookkeeper had been guilty of peculation. The unfaithful clerk made an unsuccess ful attempt to take his life shortly after sus piclon regarding him was aroused, thereby confessing his misdoing. It is passing strange that a closer watch is not kept on men occupying positions like that held by Louis, Being reft unwatched, they yield to temptations which would not assail them were the chance of demetion less remote. Employers ought to feel

their responsibility, and not give a clerk the chance to steal \$50,000.

the nomination of Mr. Hernblower for Justice had been betrayed into anticipating its absence per of the Northern people as the mass of elecof the Supreme Court. The admirable char- by the hideous conduct of unscrupulous subor- tion manipulators whom he represents, acter of the selection made for this high office dinates in the departments at Washington. has commended itself to intelligent men of all They had underestimated the Roman firmness parties, and it is well known that the interests of a Chief Magistrate who can gaze unmoved of the court demand that the existing vacancy upon a slaughter of the innocents, but will be speedily filled. Senator Hill is credited with speak his mind to Congress on the first Monday preventing action on Mr. Horablower's name in December or know the reason why. They net as a successful obstructionist now?

and has recently rendered the city good service | contrast which its application furnishes, as one of its counsel in the successful Water Supply Commission hearing. Praise is also due Mr. Schieren for his selection of Excise Commissioners, for, if the report is true that Mr. Forrester and Mr. Scheldt have received these appointments, he has at least striven to represent fairly two opposing shades of opinion in excise administration.

THE CORWIN OFF FOR THE WAR. The sudden dispatching of the revenue cutter the President is attempting to forestall the less greed." The language seems nunecessarily | There was perhaps no other great man in the himself ignorant of any emergent situation, pressing the unfortunate and grinding the surveyor, railway engineer and teacher, he and that he has no expectation of hearing faces of the poor. It is not absolutely imposnadian Pacific's ship Arawa, which sails from the East "-whatever those may be-whose When he returned in 1851, after studying chem-

will soon proclaim war on President Dole.

Sunday paper; more than a week old an extra price is charged on account of the cost of storage.

OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.—Main office of the Tribune. 154 Nassaust. New-York. Main office of the Tribune. 154 Nassaust. New-York. Main office of the Tribune. New-York Main office of the Tribune. New-York Main office of the Tribune. Stread, W. C., London, England.

European Branch, for advertisements only. 1 Norfolk Stread, W. C., London, England.

At the HARLEM OFFICES, 156 East One-hundred-and-torty-fifth-st., and 320 West One-hundred-and-torty-fifth-st., and 320 West One-hundred-and-torty-fifth-st., and 320 West One-hundred-and-torty-fifth-st., and 320 West One-hundred-and-forty-fifth-st., and 180 Merch of the proper of the Dally and sundertakes to arrogate to himself the war-making homest of the foreign schools, where he had been enabled to discover what there was in him, that led Tyndall to devote the profits of calm judgment is the essence of all philosophy. We submit that the language in which our constitution of the foreign schools, where he had been enabled to discover what there was in him, that led Tyndall to devote the profits of calm judgment is the essence of all philosophy. We submit that the language in which our constitution of the foreign schools, where he had been enabled to discover what there was in him, that led Tyndall to devote the profits of calm judgment is the essence of all philosophy. We submit that the language in which our constitution of the foreign schools, where he had been enabled to discover what there was in him, that led Tyndall to devote the profits of calm judgment is the essence of all philosophy. We submit that the language in which our constitution of the foreign schools, where he had been enabled to discover what there was in him, that led Tyndall to devote the profits of which are the hand and unsympathetic in discerning what manner only knowledge of it is derived from handling the profit of the research of the foreign schools, where he had been enabled to discover what ther waiian Star" exposes the conspiracy. The often observed, however, that the peculiar Washington authorities are trying to throw philosophers who call themselves Revenue Re-Mr. Willis said to "The Star" is precisely in of putting their theories in practice are "fools." then been in Honolulu a fortnight, and in ex- formers are not calculated to promote the adplaining why he had not communicated his mis- vantage of the manufacturer or the interest of sion to the Provisional Government, he said the workman are "knaves," paper, adding, with great clearness and good or fail under the operation of general laws, and faculties. sense, that contingencies had arisen of which that intensity of language for or against them the American Government was ignorant when makes very little difference with the result, it gave him his instructions, and that he should wait to hear from the Secretary of State with regard to them before proceeding to carry out his original plan.

Mr. Willis seems to have acted with excellent judgment and great prudence. His information of the contingencies he referred to reached Washington on November 24. But from the fact that the President on December 4 declared to Congress his intention to overturn the Hawalian Government and to erect another in its place, which was the proposition of Secretary Gresham and the purpose of Mr. Willis's withheld instructions, it is plain that neither these new contingencies nor the overwhelming opposition of the American people has checked their lordly servant. With that contemptuous disregard of public opinion which he commended to Mr. Van Alen, that insolent assumption that the people are too dull to understand their own business, that arrogant dismissal of their protests as "noise and clamor," he has evidently renewed his directions to Willis to de-

For, no matter how expressed, that is what it is-a declaration of war;-either that or just empty sound. It is intolerable that an American President should deal in this high-handed way with the people and their Legislature. What are these new contingencies of which Mr. Willis has advised the President? If they are so important as to compel him to send a revenue cutter at heavy expense 2,000 miles across the Pacific when a regular mail steamer will make the journey twelve days hence, are they not important enough to tell them to Congress and the people? They were evidently of such a character as to lead Mr. Willis to think that they might make necessary a change from the plan of war. Perhaps Congress would agree with Mr. Willis if it knew them; and since war is the business of Congress, and not of the President until Congress has spoken, it has the right to know them. Mr. Dolph's speech in the Senate yesterday was precisely correct in sentiment, but when Congress sees the President rushing revenue cutters off in the plain effort to do while it talks, there is not much time for speeches. Resolutions demanding all the Hawaiian papers to date, and requesting the President to defer all proceedings looking to the restoration of the Hawaiian monarchy, should pass Congress at once!

IT IS THERE.

The only part of the President's message which is up to his familiar standard of documentary eloquence is the chapter on Civil Service Reform. Unfortunately it is near the end of the paper, and we fear that a large number of anxious citizens who hoped to light upon it without any effort gave up the search and mourned because they found it not. But they can safely take our word for it that it is there. sandwiched in between Seeds and Economy. Not only there, but breathing consecration in devotion are mixed in due proportions. The President is still saying, for the most part in the language of Webster: "Where American Civil Service Reform raised its first voice and where its youth was nurtured and sustained, there it still lives in the strength of its manhood and full of its original purpose," to wit, under the sheltering and fecundating wings of Grover Cleveland.

There is scarcely a doubt that the American

was the seed of the message, that for every

THE MERIDEN CUTLERS.

A Meriden cutlery firm, being compelled by employes, informed them that a still further human knowledge; nor was it Tyndall's. They dozing and blackmail"; that "the soul of a est work, for the world ordinarily pays for what Congress should lose no time in proceeding Connecticut Yankee ought to revolt at this it happens to want, and not for what is best to an investigation of the Hawaiian business, cheap and often exposed humbug," and that in the worker. Each could say with the Corwin to Honolulu is proof conclusive that East is more repulsive even than their deathaction of Congress and to complete his act of warm. It does not exactly betoken the caim United Kingdom who owed so little to the war against Hawaii before that branch of our manner and serene composure of the political social and educational institutions of his country, Government to which the Constitution commits philosopher who "beholds the bright counts or so much to heredity and his own resources such high acts of sovereignty can interfere, nance of truth in the quiet and still air of desof self-development as John Tyndall. The There was no other occasion for haste in com- lightful studies." It is possible, of course, that son of an irish policeman, he had an indifferent municating with Minister Willis. It is clear the Meriden cutlery firm is composed of discontinuous in the public schools, and was only from the news brought from Honolulu by the honest, wicked and unfeeling men, who lose no deterred from emigrating to America by the Alameda on November 23, and confirmed by the opportunity for bulldozing and blackmailing. remonstrances of his friends. After nine years news printed this morning, that Mr. Willis is and who have amassed ill-gotten wealth by op- of desultory employment as a draughtsman, and that he has no expectation of the Ca-sible that the Meriden cutiers are "Peffers of Frankland to educate himself for his life-work. Vancouver on December 16. Everything is now "ghastly insincerity" is "more repulsive even stray, physics and mathematics under Buasen, quiet in Honolula. The Provisional Govern- than their deathless greed," and that they are Knoblauch and other masters of science, he ment is administering public affairs in peace working off a "cheap and often exposed humfound no immediate opening for a career and and sufficiency, and not a cloud would be on | bug" which "the soul of a Connecticut Yankee the situation there but for the mystery that ought to revolt at." But speaking from some envelops Mr. Willis and the fear of the Gov- knowledge of Meriden manufacturers, we should ernment and hope of the Royalists that he say that it was extremely improbable.

It is quite conceivable that the Meriden cutgo on usurping its functions, we shall soon have ness, and the effect of the Wilson tariff upon

THE MISTAKE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Those whose perfunctory enthusiasm is our gaged in advance, like a secured seat in a theatre, get through their stipulated applause without any wasteful expenditure of emotion. It is a business message, they say, and so it would be if there were any business in it. But on the questions about which the people most wished information it is singularly fishy. The most troublesome feature is that the President does not seem willing to tell the people what he really intends to do, or to have done by his tokens the most bewildering conversion on obedient Congress.

It is not creditable to the President that his Hawaiian policy is so concealed that the people whose business it is to know what is being done in their name are completely kept in the dark. There is insolence in this deliberate refusal of the people's servant to tell them, as the Constitution requires, what he is doing or about to do. But as the message itself, and the first information about his Hawaiian policy, came to this country through British sources, it is possible that Englishmen may now have more satisfactory information.

The President's approval of the revenue measare proposed is even more insolent. The President actually recommends to Congress one measure of the very greatest importance, a tax on the incomes of corporations, which the Committee of Ways and Means in the House has not yet decided upon, and he thereby declares that the House Committee is composed of a set of hirelings employed to do his bidding. It is not a pleasant thing for Americans to find their chosen Representatives Americans to find their chosen Representatives
thus treated by the President as a set of clerks,
whose only business is to obey his orders. But
the days of Reference to Representative to the days of Reference to the days these are the days of Reform.

The measures which the President does most earnestly favor are not of a character to command public approval. It is nothing less than wanton defiance of the popular decision for him to recommend in advance a tariff bill which the Committee of Ways and Means has not yet reported, and the principles of which the people have condemned in the most emphatic reversal of votes for the last thirty years. But a man who conceives that the Nation hangs on to assert their rights. There is no necessity of his eyebrows, so to speak, and must necessarily preparing any argument in the case, for it is tremble at his frown, may be forgiven if he treats the voters as unworthy of any attention

President Cleveland has not helped himself by this message, nor has he helped his party. As to his party, he has made it unpleasantly evident that he treats it as a section boss would treat his hired hands. The Democracy has never had more contemptuous or more insolent treatment from any President of either party than it has received from the first President it has elected during the last thirty-two years. One is tempted to inquire whether the the dear old way. A faithful perusal satisfies Democratic party could by any possibility have us that nothing is missing. Pride, hope and elected anybody really representing its wishes and its temper, and whether its success in the elections of last year was not altogether due to the fact that it was supposed to have nominated a man able to browbeat and bully and dictate to the party, and to direct its policy in all sorts of matters, and to trample upon it in the most insulting fashion whenever he saw fit. If the President were in the least degree in harmony with the genius and the spirit and the

to this feature of the message, will recover their a great body of voters of the Northern States. tranquillity. It was in no mood of wilful distrust Unhappily, he is in principle and in ideas as President Cleveland has properly renewed that they overlooked it. The fact is that they hostile to the Northern industries and the tem-

JOHN TYNDALL.

aerid political discussion the record of a life like that of John Tyndall is full of inspiration at the extra session. Will be be permitted to did not realize that the blood of the martyrs and speaks calming words of peace. It was pre-eminently an intellectual life. He was a head chopped off by Quiney, Maxwell and professor of science with an unrivalled reputa-Mayor-elect Schieren has made another good | Logan Carlisle the President had registered a | tion; he was a book-writer of inimitable lucidity appointment. For Corporation Counsel he has new yow that these dead should not have died and charm of style; and he was a popular lectchosen Mr. Albert G. McDonald, a well-equipped in vain. They did not understand that the true | urer whose talents were always marketable; lawyer, who has had experience in public life measure of his consecration to a creed is the but he disdained to work for mercenary ends in a professional spirit. He once remarked that if Faraday had been willing to employ his talents in analytical chemistry for business purposes he might have made a fortune of \$600,000. That was not Faraday's conception of an inbusiness depression to reduce the wages of its tellectual life devoted to the enlargement of reduction will be necessary if the Wilson Tariff did not look upon the world as a market-place bill is passed. The circumstance moves our where their genius and intellectual force were revenue-reforming contemporary, "The New- to be expended in profitable trade. If they had York Times," to remark that "this is bull- done so, they could never have done their high-"the ghastly insincerity of these Peffers of the Apostle: "Silver and gold have I none, but

made fruitless efforts to secure a professorship in Canada. Recognition came to him and to Frankland ultimately, when the great schools of the Continent had proclaimed them leaders of modern science; but England, which had If Congress permits President Cleveland to lers may not only understand their own busi- lacked facilities for training them for the highest work in chemistry and physics, was slow

Corwin's midnight start for Hawaii is beyond calm judgment, and indicates a prejudiced its universities absorbed in classical and theoall doubt. Mr. Willis's statement in "The Ha- rather than a philosophic mind. It has been logical studies had little to do with the making of John Tyndall, heredity and inherent force of character counted for much. In the veins of doubt on the authenticity of that statement. formers have short processes with opponents. that Irish policeman coursed the blood of an but they cannot do it successfully. For what All men who disagree with them as to the effect intellectual giant as well as a reformer and martyr. " Socially low, but mentally and moralline with what he told the general press corre- All men who manage their business enterprises ly high," was the son's affectionate tribute to spondents the day the Alameda left. He had upon the idea that the tariff notions of the rewas more precious than wealth or physical beauty. There was strong, robust fibre of manhood in the poor Irish surveyor and engineer that he desired first to advise with the State | It may be said, of course, that the reform-Department at Washington, and that nothing ers have the courage of their convictions. It intellectual development and growth in knowlwould be done until he received an answer to would be better for them if they had something edge. Never was there a better example of a the dispatches he was sending by the Alameda. like a sense of the situation, also sufficient calmself-made man, who followed the highest law This statement he repeats to the local Honolulu ness to realize that economic theories succeed of his being and gave full exercise to his best

The world was not only enriched by his order ly and well-digested contributions to the stock of knowledge, but human nature was dignified and ennobled by his high, independent thinking, by his love of scientific truth and by his pasthe President's message seemed tame and flat. sion for intellectual work. For all the spiendors of achievement of such men as Tyndall, boldt there is a solid basis of moral character, which challenges admiration and inspires faith in the greatness of human nature. Their memories are lights shining in the reaches of history. Their lives are enduring monuments to nobility of character.

> Hill's denunciation of machine methods berecord, not even excepting that of Saul of Tarsus.

form in his message are edifying. He says that he is more than ever convinced of the incalculable benefits conferred by the Civil Service law, not only in its effect upon the public ser vice, but in its effect in elevating the tone of political life generally. This sounds oddly, read in connection with what the Civil Service Reform Association of Cambridge, Mass., said the other day. It declared that Mr. Cleveland had "failed to carry out the pledges of the Democratic party and his own utterances in regard to the reform of the Civil Service," and that under his Administration "a large proportion of the appointments to office has been made for partisan services," while it also declared that Mr. Cleveland had had "an unparalleled opportunity to promote the principles of the reform." Will the Reformers now take Mr. Cleveland at his estimation or at their own?

The President, having been elected by a fairly solid Irish vote in this and in other large towns, displays his appreciation and gratitude by

This is the day which has been set apart by the Park Board for a hearing on the question of modifying the plans of the Harlem Speedway. It is difficult to imagine what information the Park Board expects to secure, and yet it is to be hoped that public-spirited organizations like the Municipal Art Society and the City Club will be represented, and that individual citizens may take the time to go before the board and show by their presence that they are ready a question with only one side. There is not a shadow of a reason to justify the Commissioners in locating a pleasure ground for two miles along the Harlem River and then forbidding the people to come within 150 feet of its shore. No one has pretended to give any satisfactory reason for constructing a road with only one idewalk. There should be no surrender in this matter and no compromise. The people have a right to the waterfront, and they should insist upon it that the Park Board makes adequate provision for the exercise of this right.

The President is of the opinion that "a common-sense principle suited to this mundane sphere" underlies Civil Service Reform. But the interest which induces him to betray the principle is the thing which is especially attracting the attention of this mundane sphere.

It seems to be a general breaking up. It was frequently remarked during the silver debate in the Senate that Democratic Senators who had been life-long personal friends had parted company and hardly recognized each other. And now the combination of Hill, Murphy, Flower, needs of Northern institutions and industries, Sheehan, Croker and McLaughlin appears to be

people, now that their attention has been called | It would not be difficult to rally to his support | going to pieces. The late election had an effect of queer creatures that have been huddling together are scattering in every direction; every one for himself.

The condition of many of the afflicted people on the Sea Islands is still wretched in the extreme, and the District of Columbia Auxiliary Red Cross Association has issued another appeal in their behalf. It ought to be generously In these days of economic disturbance and responded to.

The President refers "to the indirect and almost stealthy manner in which a large part of our taxes are exacted." That is another way of saying that the Government has been supported and the Treasury kept full to overflowing under Republican administration and ing in them which need be criticised, or which policies without anybody feeling the burden is wanting in reserve or dignity. They are, or knowing that he was taxed. That is a nevertheless, almost pathetic in their tone, and very handsome tribute for which the Republican | the picture of an overworked official is so drawn party will be grateful. Under the Democratic as to give his hearers, and his much larger system of income taxation everything will be There will be nothing stealthy about Lord Chancellorship. it unless inquisitorial spics are set on the track of the average citizen. The burdens will be People will know that they are taxed, and they will writhe and squeal.

The new cable cars in Third-ave, are lighted tion, and Mr. Conybeare's, Mr. John Burns with the same gas system that is employed in the cars on Broadway. Why is it that this system cannot be employed on all other surface lines, on the elevated roads and in the Brooklyn Bridge cars? Only the cost stands in the way, for the practicability of this method of lighting has been demonstrated. The various transportation companies should have some regard for the eyes of their passengers, and for the universal habit of reading newspapers to which Americans are addicted.

PERSONAL.

General Lew Wallace consulted more than fifty books in the preparation of his novel, "The Prince of India," and for a time before beginning work he studied astrology in the Congressional Library at Washington, the necessary books being obtain able only there in this country. He spent five years in research, and six more in writing the novel. His wife was the only person who knew the reheme of the novel, the only one who had access to his manuscript, and the only person with whom he consulted while writing.

Word comes from England that the hopes held out in some quarters about Mr. Ruskin resuming his literary labors have no foundation. Although in good health, Mr. Ruskin is entirely unequal to any mental effort, and is allowed to converse only on subjects which do not agitate his mind.

L. G. Fisher, of Chicago, has given to the college at Beloit, Wis., the large collection of plaster casts of antique works of art shown by Greece at the World's Fair.

The presents received by the Russian admiral, Avelan, and his officers while in France recently estimated to be worth 3,009,000 francs. Among offerings were tallow candles, weighing all d) 300 pounds; thousands of bottles of cham-ine fine wines of various brands, liquors, co-lar, soap, perfumery, linen and brie-a-brac. The right of France presented a painting from the ush of J. Maillart to be used in the chapel of the

The Princess of Wales is exceedingly clever in matters of dress. The Queen had ordered a bonnet for a certain occasion. When it arrived it was found to be heavy, ugly and entirely devoid of tasts. Nobody a red return it to the milliner. The Queen did not appeciate that she would look like a fright in it, so the Princess of Wales quietly took the bonnet, pulled and twisted it into shape until it became a tasteful head-frees.

Dr. Mary A. Suganuma, an American woman is married to a Japanese gentleman, has been Recensed by the Government to practise medicine in Nangasaki. She is the first woman physician ever licensed for that purpose in Japan.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A good story of the danger of phonetic spelling is told by an Australian paper. A Scandinavian named Ole Baumgartz, who is established in Australia as a schoolmaster, was astonished and outraged one day by the receipt of the following

"Old Boom guts, Is queer, Cur, ass, you ar a man of no legs, I wish to inter

my bowle in your skull! A conference was held, and the writer, a newcomer, was visited by a body of inhabitants and asked indignantly to read his letter aloud, and say what he meant by it. He read:

enter my boy in your school."

n. The can's are very read of a "Yes."

"And I can't make up my mind which sort of a can't in this one."

load to put in this one."
"What do you mean."
"I don't know whether to use it for a bombshell
or a growler."—(Washington Star.

The famous old schooner yacht Ambassadress, of the New-York Yacht Club, owned by Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston, was purchased a short time ago by Richard T. Green, of Boston, and is now being fitted out for the Newfoundland herring fishery The Ambassadress, which was designed and built by David Carll, at City Island, in 1800, was in her day the largest and finest yacht affoat, being 146 feet long, and 28 feet beam, with a burden of 233

What He Enjoyed,-"Do you enjoy holidays?" aid Johnny's uncle.

"Yes, sir."
"What do you enjoy most about them?"
"Hein' able to stay home from school without bein' sick."—(Washington Star.

The phrase in Chicago used to be "Before the

Now it is "Before the Fair." Her Little Scheme,-"What a lovely new

Mrs. Potta-It's funny the way I got it, too. I insisted on having my husband explain all about the new Tariff bill. He talked for about the minutes and then compromised on this.—(Indianapolis Journal. "When I went out to live in Lonelyville," said

Suburban the other day to a friend, "I organized a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. "And how is it working?" "Oh, pretty well; but we have changed its name and character somewhat, We now call it the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Men, and its object is to free the town from the 600 odd useless dogs that now make it a terror by day and night."

She Wanted to See It.-"Do you like to look at the ogs?" said Farmer Richland to his little niece

"The other day," says a Boston gentleman, "I of prizes given by the Society for the Prevention of a book as a reward for writing the best essay on the subject given, and, with the other successful children, was undergoing a viva, voce examination.
"'Well, my dear,' said the gentleman who had given away the prizes, 'can you tell me why it is cruel to dock horses' tails and trim dogs' ears? 'Because,' answered the little girl, 'what God had joined together let no man put asunder.'

Severe.—She is the brown-eyed girl who works in the telephone exchange, and he is the young man who is sometimes more energetic than courteous. "Hello, Central," he called the other day, "this is the second time I have called you. Have you been asleen?" is the second time I have called you. Have you been askeep?"
"Yes," she answered sweetly, "I have, and I had such a strange dream! I thought I heard a voice from the infernal regions and awoke just in time to hear you calling. What number?"—(Washington

"The Wichita (Kan.) Eagle" thus diagnoses the est-known woman politican of Kansas Lease's glory is in her iridescent zigzag, her gyrated cintillization, rather than in her unbifurcated habiliments. It is the dazzle of her unexpected skyward scoot and the dead thud of the subs

backward flop that at once fascinate and paralyze

He was as green as a pumpkin, and it showed very plainly on him when he appeared before the court charged with stealing a mule.

"Have you an attorney?" asked the Court.
"I hain't, he said, simply.
"Do you want one?"
"What's the use uv him?"
"He will defend you."
"You mean he'll git me off?"
"He'll try to,"

"You mean he'll git me off?"
"He'll try to."
"But can he?"
"That's for the jury to say."
"Kin the jury do it."
"Yes; the case is left to them."
"And they kin git me off?"
"Certainly."
"Well, then, of it's jest the same to you, I'll take a jury."—(Detroit Free Press.

LORD HERSCHELL.

HIS ACCOUNT OF HIS DUTIES AS LORD CHANCELLOR-PERSONAL TRAITS-THE DOCTRINE OF WORK.

London, November 18 It is unusual in this country for a public man to take the public into his confidence as Lord Herschell did in his reply to the Morton deputation, touching appointments to the magistracy. The personal note is not often heard. Whatever is said is said with reserve. Lord Herschell's revelations are the more valuable because revelations are rare, and there is nothnumber of readers, a new conception of the

No doubt Lord Herschell was correct in saving that many of those who listened to him looked upon the Lord Chancellor as a man who fills an easy place and gets a large salary. That would be Mr. Alpheus Cleophas Morton's nois certain to consider a salary of \$50,000 monstrous. He once laid down in presence of the London County Council, of which he is a member, the rather strict proposition that man is worth more than \$2,500 a year. He must therefore regard the Lord Chancellor's salary as at least \$47,500 larger than it should be. Some day Mr. John Burns will be appointed to office. He will become an Under-Secretary or a Lord of the Treasury, and then we shall see whether his views on the salary question have changed, or whether perchance Mr. John Burns be himself the exception which proves the rule. The salary of an Under-Secretary is three times Mr Burns's maximum.

Lord Herschell does not discuss the question of salary, but he tells us how he earns it. When Parliament is in session, the Lord Chancellor has to sit judicially four days in the week in the House of Lords, and very often another day at the Privy Council. He says nothing of the nature of his judicial duties, but they are, in truth, of the most onerous kind. The House of Lords and the Privy Council hear only appeal cases, and as a rule very heavy cases. The House of Lords is the final court of appeal for the United Kingdom, and for judicial purposes consists of the law lords. The Lord Chancellor performs the duties of a presiding judge over the highest court of the land. He is also presiding officer of the House of Lords in its legislative capacity; a much less burdensome duty, though he describes it as taking up the whole of the afternoon. No doubt it sometimes takes up the whole of the afternoon. Not a moment of his whole day is unoccupied, from morning till evening, and often late in the evening. He says plaintively:

"I am occupied with my secretaries whilst I am eating my lunch, and very often receive deputations whilst I am eating my lunch. I am engaged with my secretaries whilst I am dressing and undressing for the purpose of attending the House of Lords, and it is very often the case that I am at work till 6 o'clock in the evening and very often considerably later than that During that time I have to discuss every con celvable question."

Physicians and physiologists would certainly protest against such a scheme of life as this, but we are yet only at the beginning of Lord Chancellor's occupations. It may be from a sense of humor or from a want of it that Lord Herschell says to this deputation with so much emphasis: "You must remember that I con stantly receive letters from lunatics to say that they are not lunaties." Into each of these he has to inquire, a report has to be made to him on each case, and each report has to be considered. He has jurisdiction not only over lunatics-who do not, however, always come in deputations-but over County Courts, and people are always complaining to him about these courts, or about coroners, or about magistrates, or about some other form of administration of justice or injustice. Into all these, and many more, he has to inquire himself. The mere matter of appointing magistrates involves the most laborious inquiry. He has already dealt "Sir: As you are a man of knowledge, I wish to with more than 150 boroughs-I forget the whole number of nominations, but I think some 1,500, A Problem.—"That's a fine tin can you have there," remarked one Anarchist to another.

"Yes; but it has filled my mind with a new problem. Tin cans are rather scarce, you know."

"Yes" The can be described by the can be de of this year he was immersed in Indian currency; a subject he describes as most laborious and intricate, "a task in itself sufficient to trouble any man."

During the whole of this year he has had no holiday at all, though his day's work has been one of 10, 11, 12, and 13 hours. No wonder that he invites his hearers to consider that there is a point beyond which human nature cannot endure, and that the making of more magistrates has been physically impossible. No wonder he assures them that the occupation of Sisyphus was a trifling one compared with the occupation of the Lord Chancellor under such circumstances as these. "As far as we know about Sisyphus and his stone, that was his sole occupation and he could devote his whole energies to it." Whereas the modern Sisyphus, the Lord Chancellor of England, has to divide and distribute his energies as best he may.

Now this is the account, not of a person of leisure suddenly subjected to new duties, but of a man who has worked hard all his life, who has made his own way in the world against constant competition, who obtained a great place at the bar, who went into politics and became a figure in the House of Commons, who has won all the great prizes of the profession, ending with the greatest of all, the Woolsack It is the testimony of an expert. Lord Herschell, moreover, always seemed to do his work with little effort; as if intellectual effort long continued were natural to him. He had one of the great secrets of rapid work, he was never in a hurry.

Nor did he ever carry into social life the anxieties of his profession, or any trace of them. An American who met him for the first time in a London drawing-room, and who did not know him, would be sure to think he belonged to the leisure class. He has always had easy and leisurely manners, and a way of meeting mere acquaintances as if they were friends, yet with simplicity and with no

At the bar, and in the House, and in his judicial work, Lord Herschell has always been famous for that alertness of mind which is to a lawyer, and sometimes even to a politician, a most useful quality. He grasped a new subject, or new set of facts, or a new proposition, at once, and turned readily from one to another. Intricate matters became plain when he expounded them. He has a mind as transparent as a sheet of plate glass. It is achromatic, and whatever is seen through it is seen in its true light, and free from prismatic hues. If any man ever really understood the subject of Indian currency, which is doubtful, it must be Lord Herschell. He has, withal, the confidence of his colleagues and of the community. He is something more than a judge; he has a judicial mind, and has moderation, and common sense, and a sense of fairness, and the power of seeing both sides. The result is he is trusted. The question how much work a man does

or may do and how he does it is always interesting. Most successful men in this country have possessed the power of work in an extraordinary degree. Lord Melbourne was an exception. Lord Beaconsfield was a still greater exception. Mr. Gladstone is not an exception but an instance; his only idea of rest for the last sixty years has been to do something else. Lord Brougham is a classic on this point. His own story that he once worked 144 hours without rest and without sleep is familiar.